Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-"La Favorita." BOOTH'S THEATRE-8-" Never Too Late to Mend." EIJOU OPERA HOUSE-8-"Vim." BUNNELL'S MUSEUM-Passion Model. BUSNELL'S MUSEUM - 183801.
CHICKERING HALL—COUGET.
COSMOPOLITAN—8—" Passion's Slave."
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—"Seven-Twenty-Eight."
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—" Olivette.'
GEAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"The Romany Rye." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-" HUNDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-"Patience Madison Square Garden-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" Young Mrs. Winthrop."

NIBLO'S GARDEN-" M'HSS." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-Willie Edouin. STAR THEATRE—8—"Vice Versa."
THALIA THEATRE—8—"Uriel Acosta:" THE CASINO-8-French Opera. THEATRE COMIQUE-2 and 8-" McSorley's Inflation." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-"A Parisian Roma WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King."

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, Tables, Bookcases, &c.,
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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The mysterious Irishman known as members of the Armagh Assassination Society is felt in the villages near Mount Etna. == treaty of commerce between Germany and Mexico has been submitted to the Bundesrath. —— Queen Victoria was able yesterday to attend the baptism of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Albany. = The village of St. Anton, in Tyrol, was burned vesterday.

DOMESTIC.—The funeral of Postmaster-General Howe will take place at Green Bay on Wednesday. The last of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition are expected to arrive at New-York to- think such duties rob the many for the benefit day .- == Russell Brown is on trial at St. Louis for the murder of his grandmother. - Heavy snowstorms prevailed yesterday in Virginia and North Carolina. === Iron ore has fallen 50 cents a ton since last week. ==== Twenty-six bodies have been recovered from the Diamond Mine, ____C.P.Merkle & Sons, of Pittsburg, paper manufacturers, have made an assignment.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Vanderbilt fancydress ball last evening was largely attended, and successful. === The Congregational Club received the Malagasy envoys and discussed "Prison Reform." = José F. de Navarro testified yesterday before the Railroad Commission in regard to the cost of the Metropolitan Elevated road. === The St. Nicholas Society celebrated its Paas Festival. The fair of the 71st Regiment was opened. Milk-dealers expressed dissatisfaction with the result reached on Saturday. ____ Judge Wallace refused to enjoin the lease of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to the Western Union. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.35 cents. Stocks were excessively dull, and closed generally lower.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with slight changes to temperature and light rain, followed by fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest 510: lowest, 330; average, 41120.

If Mr. Parnell really said that he knew that three innocent men out of a certain ten had been hanged in Ireland, it was a most unfortunate speech. The Irish leader has heretofore steadfastly declared that he was personally ignorant of the doings of the assassination

The passage of a bill allowing betting at races and fairs, by the Tennessee Legislature, is in perfect keeping with the act repudiating part of the State debt. This is only another result of loose views in regard to debts honestly contracted for which there has been an honorable exchange of value. Repudiation and gambling naturally go hand in hand.

The Malagasy Envoys last night made their first formal effort to rouse public sympathy against the foreign invasion of Madagascar. It was at the meeting of the Congregational Club, and they issued a feeling address, reviewing the wrongs which the French Republic seems deermined to inflict upon them. The Envoys say: If the truths of Christianity and the blessings of commerce are the forerunners of European aggression, then will our growing love be changed to bate." We fear our Malagasy friends, Methodist preachers though they be, are not well grounded in Christian principles. This is not blessing them that persecute you.

The struggle over the revision of the code of medical ethics was reopened last night at a meeting of the New-York County Medical Society. The more conservative members will the State Medical Society, and it ended in the change of daties whatever will increase the Tammany sweat-cloth committee and have the oculist. The street dust, containing both vegetable

choice of members who are opposed to consultations with physicians of a different school from their own. The ballot stood 94 to 71. This is probably only the natural reaction which always attends every step of progress either in thought or affairs. It may, however, tend directly to prolong the contest. When the last meeting of the State Medical Society at Albany adjourned, the matter was so left that it could be taken up when the delegates meet again in 1884. The election last evening makes probable a reopening of the discussion next year.

In Brooklyn the Aldermen think they have discovered another source of mortality. It is in the illuminating gas made from naphtha, commonly known as water-gas. Eight deaths, they say, have been traced directly to this cause within two years, while in thirty years before, while coal gas was exclusively used, no deaths were recorded against the companies. No trouble, except very bad lights, has been reported thus far in New-York, where haphtha gas has been used longer than across the East River. An official examination, however, has been ordered in Brooklyn, from which, of course, New-York will reap some benefit. Naphtha gas is hardly so bad as the cholera or smallpox; still, if a single death can be traced directly to it, householders will do well to look closely after their burners or leaks in the meters, and the companies to their methods of manufacture.

The dealers in this city seem inclined to consider their recent compromise with the farmers rather as a truce than as the end of the milk war. The producers, they say, have "had their little picnic"; now they purpose to have theirs, and not to take any more milk than they actually need. They would be foolish, of course, to let any large quantity sour on their hands; but they can avoid this result, we think, by supplying their customers with nothing but the pure article. Householders then might not get any more Croton than they have now, but they would get it in the legitimate waythrough their water pipes. Moreover, before the dealers arrange a "picnie" they should remember that their customers, the consumers of milk in New-York, might want to go along. It would not take very much, if the milk war were reopened, to stir indignant and badly served householders to a union with the farmers, which would probably end in the employment of very few or no middlemen in this business. The dealers in that case would have their " picnic" all to themselves; but it is doubtful if they would enjoy it much.

FICTITIOUS AND REAL ISSUES.

Cautious and conservative Democrats begin to cry "Hush!" They dread the discussion of the Tariff question which has been in progress since the passage of the new act, and beg that it may cease. These people would fain believe that parties and political issues, unlike poets, hunger for spoils. For such a party they seek issues upon which it shall fight. They do not intend really to do anything or to prevent anything, as to any of these questions; all that is a | to be rejected. matter of indifference to them. From time to time they would knock together a new political "issne," as a man would knock together with go off quietly on a fishing excursion, the comnails and sticks a ladder on which he can climb to an unfastened window. But after getting up they would kick away the ladder as worthless.

To make or manage parties in that way has confidence. The millions have their own way in this government. The politicians who are Number 1" is said to be in the United States, and | content to let the millions do the managing are another. What the majority want will be decided ere long by votes, and that thing will get leave the law as it stands. The courts treat its done. The politicians who have not wanted that thing, or have not been-willing to risk the offices in order to get it done, will be packed away as political mommies.

To give details: There are some millions of voters, nearly all Democrats, who want all duties for protection abolished, because they of the few. They have been made to believe that, while such duties may yield little or no revenue, and are not therefore taxes, they do permanently enhance the cost of domestic products to consumers, and thus force consumers to pay vast sums to producers. The fact that the development of an industry finally secures permanently cheaper products to consumers, so that in the end, where the desired success is attained, the consumers gain by the operation and lose nothing, these people have not learned and refuse to believe. Mistaken they may be, but they are in earnest. Democratic politicians cannot hope for offices without the votes of these men. Nor can they hope always to muzzle or to cheat them by pretending to strive for a change without getting it.

There are some millions of voters again who want a tariff for protection, the more complete and thorough the better. To their experience, protection means prosperity. They own homes, have carpets and good clothing, eat meat and live comfortably, and know that these results they could never have gained by their labor in other lands. To them the development of an ndustry means, first, comfort and manly independence for workers; second, rapid cheapening of products; third, ultimate benefit to all consumers who pay more for a time in order to pay less forever after. That these men are very much in earnest, also, the politicians have found out. They number, beyond doubt, a large majority of the voters of this country at this time, and the proportion has been increased by every year of prosperity under the protective tariff. But they are of two opinions.

Some of them hold that the new tariff reduces duties too far, and embraces dangerous errors. These, they propose to insist, must be corrected. Thus the Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association of March 21 affirms that "the new tariff brings many of the leading industries of "the country closer than they have been for "twenty-two years to the danger line of foreign one can be elected. Why do not these two competition," points out a good many errors which the new act contains, urges that it will to slow music, start the entertainment with a be particularly injurious to the iron and steel Graco-Roman hug? And why does not that industries, and closes a long review by saying that the great States chiefly interested in these industries " have of themselves the power "to compel such amendments to the tariff of "1883 as will make it equitable and just to all free-traders as its candidate? Then there is he does know that Christianity is played out. This "the industries of the country." Here we have on record a distinct demand by one powerful hopes again to be, and may be-something never succeeded. It is the old attempt to supplant body of voters for a more complete and efficient protection than the new act is now thought into the ring "? All his future depends to afford. And there are other industries

which will press similar demands. that the benefits conferred by the new act will no sign. Here too-right "in our midst," as far outweigh any evils flowing from it. They the language-butchers say-are Samuel Cox. think it should be fairly and fully tried, before light-weight champion, and William Dorsany attempt is made to disturb everything by consider the result as a victory for their side. a new adjustment. They feel, too, that an ap-A vote was taken to elect three delegates to peal to the next Democratic Congress for any

danger of a general and disastrous reduction. It seems to these people that the protective system is stronger on the whole for the new adjustment of duties which has been secured, and that very many branches of industry have needful and effective help through the new tariff by getting materials at somewhat less cost. Thus, for many reasons, this body of voters is disposed to resist any change.

All the trickery of all the politicians will fail to deny expression to these popular desires and convictions. The men who are in their "sure things"? earnest will make the parties and the policies efforts will make the only issues that are worth can afford to maintain and defend the tariff it who are in favor of protection at all will be united in resisting any attempt now to make a further reduction of duties. Whether they conyoud doubt.

AMENDING THE PENAL CODE.

It is doubtful if the amendments made to the Penal Code in the bill which has passed the Senate and is to be the special order in the Assembly to-morrow are in any way desirable: Their true intent is perhaps best shown by the fact that "Tim" Campbell is their sponsor in the Assembly. He tried to have them rushed through without reference to committee, but was thwarted by the vigilance of the Republican members. The most he could accomplish was to have the Judiciary Committee instructed to report to-morrow. This hurried the subject somewhat, but it secured opportunity for thorough examination, and this we trust will be improved. The amendments approved by the Senate permit fishing, shooting and all kinds of hunting on Sunday, and the sale of tobacco aud food throughout the day. They also enlarge the scope of the section which forbids all labor on Sunday save works of charity and necessity, by making it prohibit only such labor as is a "serious interruption of the repose and religlous liberty of the community." Another section is so amended as to enable Hebrews who observe their Sabbath on Saturday to keep their shops open on Sunday. The most objectionable changes are those

which permit the sale of food and tobacco throughout the day, and allow fishing. By permitting all kinds of food to be sold the day of rest for bakers, butchers, grocers and all marketmen is virtually lost. If one man keeps his shop open the other will have to do so or lose his trade in all localities where there is any competition. The majority of tradespeople are satisfied with the law as it stands. They are content to close their shops at 9 c'clock and have the remainder of the day for rest. It is the tritest of economic maxims that man and beast ought to rest one day in seven, and that anything which interferes with that rest is a serious evil to the community. So also with the amendment allowing the sale of tobacco are made, not born. They want a party held during the day. This, in addition to forcing together by no conviction or purpose, but by all stores to keep open if a few do, will simply be a clumsy disguise for liquor selling. All that success by cunningly manufacturing fictitious will be necessary will be a cigar counter in front and a bar in a back room. This amendment is pernicious in every way and ought

The fishing clause works in a similar way. If it only permitted a man to take his rod and manity would not be injured. But its effect will be much wider than that. If one fisherman is permitted to go off in his boat on Sunday to pursue his business of procuring fish for marbecome absolutely impossible. The wires and the presses have taken the whole people into rest, will be forced to go or suffer injury in their business. The clause works no harm as it stands, and there is decided injury possible in its repeal. The same may be said of all are of opinion that it is on the whole best to regulations as elastic, to be applied according to different circumstances. There are strong moral grounds for its maintenance; but putting these aside, the physical well-being of mankind imperatively demands some law which will enforce a day of rest. The present law does that, and while it may have its defects we remove any of them.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We take leave to suggest on behalf of an expectant public in parquet, boxes and family circle to the Democratic managers who are setting the political stage for 1884 that they are in danger of giving their patrons too long a "wait" between the acts. Congress adjourned three weeks ago. Another Congress meets in December. That Congress has no Speaker yet. Barely nine months remain in which to make one; and to an impatient public the scrimmages preliminary to the election of a Democratic Speaker lag unaccountably. Why this unusual quiet? Why-if we may be permitted the inquiry-why are the candidates for that high place not already in the ring? Do not the party managers understand that fully one-half the consideration for last November's great political revolution lay in the expectation that the set-to over the spoils would begin at the earliest possible moment, and that the public would derive much entertainment therefrom during the long interval between the adjournment of the last and the assembling of the new Congress? Is the public to be disappointed in this? Then half the fun of electing a Democratic Congress is gone already. Thousands of non-Democratic voters helped elect a Democratic majority to the next Congress at the last election who, if they had been asked what they did it for, would have answered, after a little hesitation and self-questioning, "Well to see what these blank fools would do if they had a chance.' And here now are three weeks gone, and the blank fools" have done nothing to amuse or entertain their patrons. Where is Joseph Blackburn, of Kentucky?

Where his colleague Carlisle # Both are candidates for Speaker, but, unfortunately, only able-bodied statesmen step to the front and, sprightly bottle-holder, The Louisville Courier-Journal, leave off its glittering generalities about the horns of the protection bull and specifically back one or the other of these two Samuel Randall-Speaker that was, and that else-hereafter. Why isn't his "castor" "shied on his being Speaker of the next House, If his free trade opponents beat him this time On the other hand, there are many who hold his game is up. But Samuel Randall makes heimer, of the heavies-both willing, both Tammany, and both "mentioned." Why doesn't Mr. John Kelly call a meeting of the

be the Tammany candidate for Speaker ? And why shouldn't the County Democracy decide at the same time and in the same way-they've done it before-between Mr. Abram Hewitt and Mr. Waldo Hutchins as their candidate? Springer, too, of Illinois-he is a candidatewhy isn't his canvass under way? And Eaton, of Connecticut, and nobody knows how many more. Why are not these candidates at the front with their claims and their prospects and

The whole business lags unaccountably and of the future; their conflict of beliefs and the public is disappointed. Half the fun of electing a Democratic Congress is in seeing tremely interesting show. a rush. In that conflict the Republican party | the tussle for the offices; and here is no tussle at all. What's up? Is this a real calm, or are has framed and adopted, because all these voters they all burrowing and making a still hunt on each other? We have a strong suspicion that there is a lively fight going on just under the surface, by correspondence and otherwise, and stitute a majority the votes will determine be- that the public is losing the fun to which it is fairly entitled. We protest against, it as unfair treatment of a confiding public. We are so confident that something of this kind is going on that we hereby offer one year's subscription to THE TRIBUNE to any Democratic memberelect to the next Congress who has not been approached on behalf of at least one candidate for Speaker. Now, then, gentlemen, don't all speak at once. Let us see whether the public is going to be cheated out of its show or not.

FIRGINIA'S DISHONOR.

Foreign exchanges reveal the very natural indignation and disgust with which the intelligence that the Supreme Court at Washington will not interfere to compel Virginia officials to recognize the State bonds is received abroad. Thus The London Daily Telegraph says:

We can only conjecture the grounds of the decision to be that each Federal State has jurisdiction over the details of its taxation, while we are utterly unable to reconcile such an opinion with the previous judgments. The broad result, however, is simply this, that if a State wants to be dishonest, but does not choose openly to avow that aim, ingentous lawyers will soon discover a mode of escape from the obligation of keeping faith, and in course of time some device will be elaborated effectual enough, and at the same time so , far technically legal as enough, and at the to secure the verdict of the Supreme Court in its favor. Hitherto it has been assumed in England that the Court would be guided not by narrow technical rules but by broad considerations of equity, and it has also betaken for granted that the fact of claimants being British and not American bondholders would make no difference from the judicial point of view. Whether these assumptions are to hold good any longer will be seen when fu particulars of the decision reach us. But one point is already clear enough. Americans must be prepared to see any future appeals which they may make for English capital examined in the light which this decision of the Supreme Court throws upon their notions of good faith.

The narrative briefly recapitulated is that Virginia, being heavily indebted upon bonds for money borrowed by her years ago, and used in works of internal improvement (not lost in expenditures for secession), has recently arranged a "refunding" of her debt, on the simple principle of inviting holders of her bonds to surrender them with the claim to the 6 per cent interest which they promised, and accept in exchange a new issue for a little more than half the principal with interest at 3 per cent! And inasmuch as holders of the old bonds had by former laws the privilege of using the coupons in payment of taxes due to the State, laws were passed by the Legislature, popularly known as the "coupon-killer" laws, to the effect that tax collectors should no longer receive coupons, but that all taxes should be paid in eash. Bondholders asked the Supreme Court to overrule this legislation and command (by writ of mandamus) the tax collectors to accept the coupons. But the Court has said in effect: The Constitution does not give us authority to interfere between a State and her taxpayers on a question how domestic taxes shall be collected. At last accounts the railroad companies were tendering coupons in payment of their taxes, fax-gatherers were refusing his name is said to be Tyner. === The trial of six the only politicians that succeed. The millions the other changes. There are no complaints them, and Governor Cameron was threatening want some things done in this matter of taxa- that the Code is at present causing inconven- legal, and if necessary, even military, measures

> Virginia ought to be heartily ashamed of her penny-wise-pound-foolish policy. The only immediate pressing question is understood to be payment of interest, and she is in possession of a treasury surplus of above a million, with another million immediately in expectation. She has resources, organization and prestige sufficient to make her too proud for the dishondoubt very much if the pending amendments est devices of repudiation. And besides domestic reasons against it, she, in common with every State, owes some sacrifice for the sake of preserving American credit abroad. As foreign bondholders are not taxpayers to American Governments, they naturally do not understand or weigh the excuses which politicians may urge upon the people of the State for their act of bad faith. By the prompt and full payment of operous obligations through a time of unexampled difficulty the Federal Government has attained the highest credit in the money markets of the world; a credit which probably cannot be seriously shaken by the dishonesty of a single State. But the States cannot fail to suffer for each other's acts; repudiation by one shakes the standing of the others-indeed, of American obligations generally. Virginia should be ashamed.

> > The way to have Republican harmony in New-York is for the bosses, big and little, to take their hands off and let the party run itself.

Inasmuch as the ery all over the land is for domestic servants, it seems a pity that our consuls should not be instructed to let it be known in the countries to which they are accredited how great and unceasing is this demand, how inadequate the supply, and how splendid the remuneration. It should be made known that an untrained girl receives here wages such as the most accomplished and valuable woman could not command in Germany or Scandinavia, while a really efficient and steady person may obtain a remuneration unheard of there. A man servant is paid here about five times as much as there, which of late Swedes seem to have discovered. The similarity of their language to English enables them rapidly to acquire the latter, while the ways of Swedish households appear to be much more consistent with our customs than those or Italians, or even of Germans. Next to Frenchmen, Italians seem to have most trouble in grappling with English. The men who have been for years keeping fruit stalls can rarely comprehend any English save that relating to their stock in trade. Italian servants of the higher grade scarcely seem to come here at all; and looking to the low wages in Italy and the large population. this seems rather unaccountable, more especially to

view of the number of Italian immigrants. Another advanced thinker has started a church which is designed to supplant all other churches. He says he knows not what his creed is to be, but experiment has been tried many times, and has a belief in something by a belief in nothing, and mankind displays no disposition to make the change. Perhaps one reason is that most people who believe in nothing do not see why they should found a church and meet once a week to declare their disbelief.

There is not only danger of severe colds and subsequent pneumonia at this season of the year, but the keen winds and flying dust are a constant menace to the preservation of unimpaired evesight. Dr. Loring pointed out some two years ago the results of uncleanly streets as noted in his practice as an

dice thrown to decide which of these two shall | and animal matter, often exerts an absolutely poisonous influence when brought into intimate contac with the ball of the eye. This suggests another argument for streets thoroughly cleaned and slightly sprinkled whenever dust is prevalent, while those whose eyesight is weak should seek

some artificial protection. The usual spring revival of Samuel J. Tilden is in progress again. There appears to be a growing feeling among Democrats that unless the Sage comes forward to lead them again the whole party will be captured by Governor Batler in 1884. Butler is the only Democratic Presidential aspirant who shows any staying power. A race between him and Mr. Tilden for the nomination would be an ex-

Bishop Logue writes from Donegal, Ireland, to the Land League authorities in this country: Were it not for substantial aid from America the people would die of starvation." Yet Patrick Egan, ex-treasurer of the Land League Fund, says there is now on hand about \$150,000. Why is not that used to prevent starvation? Is it held in reserve to carry forward the dynamite policy which the League leaders now gathered in this country are advocating?

PERSONAL.

The death is announced, at the age of ninety, of Mme. Hummel, widow of the composer. Her maiden name was Röckel, and before her marriage she was a prima donna at the Vienna Opera.

Adolphe Cohn writes to The Evening Post stating that Clémenceau, the great French Radical leader, was engaged while in this country in teaching French in Miss Aiken's bearding school, in Stamford, Conn. It was there he first met the young Western girl who is now his wife.

Sadly ungallant, too, is the fickle Mr. Biggar. A friend asked him, just after the court had condemned him to pay \$2,000 to Miss Hyland: "Why did you kiss her toot? "Because," growled the honorable member for Cavan, "it was bandsomer than her face."

Ex-Senator David Davis's mansion in the suburbs of Bloomington, Ill., is being wholly refurnished and repainted, in anticipation of the home-coming of the happy ccuple, who are expected there about June 1, and who will be tendered a grand recep-tion by the citizens of Dicomington.

The death at the age of ninety-nine of General Macdonald, a veteran of the Hanover expedition of 1805 and of the campaign against Murat in the Two Sicilies, leaves General Sir Edward Sabine doyen of the British Army. General Sabine, K. C. B., is now ninety-five years old, and is Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Artillery, and ex-president of the Royal Society. Another Royal Artillery officer, General Poole Valency England, a Peninsular veteran, is within a few weeks of General Sabine's

General Sherman will leave Washington about June 20 on his farewell tour as General of the Army. Accompanied by Chief Justice Waite and Justice Gray, General Tidball, and Colonel Bacon, he will go by railroad to St. Paul, Minn., and thence with amilitary escort, and will start on an overland journey among the military posts of the far Northwest. Then he will go down the coast to San Francisco, and return East by the Atlantic and Pacific route.

Before General McClellan left Fortress Monroe, where he had been spending some time, last week, the veterans of the Hampton Home presented him with a large banner of royal purple satin, edged with gold fringe. It bore on one side the national

"We learn," sasy The Pall Mall Gazette, "that Mr. Edwin A. Abbey has been elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colors, Mr. Abbey is a young American artist lately settled in England, whose paintings have as yet been seldom seen over here, but who has gained the highest disseen over here, our who has gained the highest dis-tinction as a postical and original illustrator. His edition of Herrick, which we reviewed in these col-muss, was perhaps the finest of our Christmas books last year. He is the most prominent draughta-man on the staff of Harper's Mogazine. We congrat-ulate the Institute on having performed a graceful act to a stranger, and on having secured an admira-ble artist."

" I called yesternay," writes the Paris correspondent of THE TRIBUNE under date of March 16, "on gun in Belfast yesterday. = Much alarm tion and tariff. Some want one thing and some ience to anybody. Our best legal authorities to sustain the collectors and compel payment in M. Grévy, to ask him what trath there was in the news which M. Slowitz seut to The London Times about his intention to resign the Presidency of the French Republic. His answer was as follows: 'The long letter on the subject was based upon a falsehood. I saw M. Blowitz ab ut a month ago, and consequently before those street manifestations began. Nobody here was warranted to tell him since that I thought of retiring from the post I occupy. If it becomes a post of danger, it is a reason the more why I should not vacate it. The report was propagated on the eve of the forthightly Rourse settlement. This fact areasks yellomes." Bourse settlement. This fact speaks volumes.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 26.-Jay Gould and family passed through here this afternoon en route for New-York from Jacksonville, Fig.

Washington, March 26.—Secretary Folger had a good rest last night and was feeling better to-day han he has for several days past. The inflammation of his face and scalp is gradually disappearing and is now almost entirely gone. His friends are very is now almost entirely gone. His friend much encouraged over his improvement.

GENERAL NOTES.

A scheme has been proposed for lighting the ntire Swiss Canton of Vand by electricity. The motive orce would be derived from turbines of 5,000 horsepower; and, the water supply being constant and abundant, the projectors have good reason for believing that gas, which is very expensive in Switzerland, may be almost entirely superseded throughout the district.

Eternal vigilance is the price of preventing an elopement when the young people are in dead earn-An elderly uncle was lately observed in altercation with a young man and younger women on the railroad station at Bodmin, England. He succeeded in detaining them until the train had gone, and then persuaded his them intit the train as government and possible to the interest of return with him to her home in Lostwithiel. The next train for that place was not one for three hours and mede and niece went out for a walk. On their return to the station the old gentleman was so fatigued with the ardinus labors of the day that he dropped sound asleep and when he awoke the lovers were beyond hope of recall.

The Church of St. Peter's at Rome provides a confessional for nearly every language of Europe for the convenience of penitents who know no language but their own. The English priest having falien sick the other day, his place was taken by an Italian ecclesiastic who assured his superior that he was a perfect master o the English tongue. The tender conscience of an Eng-lish lady, a recent convert to Catholicism, prompted her to confess some such peccadillo as the eating of butter in Lent, but her surprise was great when the priest began what he doubtless intended to be a mild rebuke with the

An ancient brick building on Inglis-st., Phildelphia, which has enjoyed for nobody knows just how ong the distinction of being the first brewery built in this country, is coming down to make room for a modern rarchouse. It was formerly known as "Billy Brewery," but of late years has been called " Cobwel Hail." It was built by Pemberton Morris, a leading member of the Society of Friends, and occupied by him certainly as early as 1758 and probably before that date. The original vats and hogsheads were in use by a firm of bottlers until a fortnight ago. After an eventful voyage the United States

team sloop-of-war Ranger has reached Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired. She sailed from San Francisco on No vember 4 last on a surveying expedition along the Mexi-can coast. On November 21 she picked up the American provisions. The barkentine was towed into Morre Ayuea Bay, where, on the following morning, the Ranger struck a sunken rock and damaged her stern and the main shaft bearings. As this part of the vessel was inecessible excepting in a dock, the Ranger was ordere to Mare Island for repairs. Temporary repairs were after a pretracted voyage. The Ranger is one of a class of three vessels built in 1874, the others being the Huron and Alert. The Alert, after having been in commission for six years, recently returned to Mare Island for repairs and overhauling. The Huron was lost on the North Carolina coast three years ago. The Ranger was fitted out in 1881 for special service, and ims steamed since then a distance greater than a circuit of the globe. Under sail alone the Ranger is not considered a success, and the recent change of rig from schooner to bark has added nothing to her sailing qualities; but under steam she has proven one of the most economical vessels of the Navy. She has been fortunate enough to be of service on several occasions to vessels in distress. after a protracted voyage. The Ranger is one of a class

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BOUCICAULT AT THE STAR. The house that was formerly Wallacht Theatre, at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenthis now called the Star Theatre, and Lester Wallack is again its manager. It was opened last night under its new name, and Dion Boucleault appeared there in a new piece, of which himself is the author, cutified "Vice Versa," and in association with a newly organized drainatic company. An occasion comprising so many elements of interest could not, and did not, fail to draw ogether a numerous and brilliant audience; and Mr. Boucleault's re-entrance was greeted with joyous satisfaction. He continues to be a great favorite, and his shining talents and inveterate fintellectual activity make him an object of incessant interest. Society dearly loves to have somebody to discuss; and Mr. Boucleault has ever been both willing and able to give it something to talk about. His new play of "Vice Versa" is situated in the border land of comedy, but it may rightly be described as a farce, in three acts. Its remote origin is French. The locality of it is London and neighborhood; the scenery consists of three different interiors and the action is carried on by fourteen persons. In plot the piece is a twisted tangle of little complications, and these complications are expressed by means of ludicrous situations and piquant dialogue. The essentially fareical character of the structure is apparent in many ways, and especially in the fact that more than once, as the action proceeds, the occurrence of one single probable incident would immediately arrest the movement and end the play. The author, however, has intention ally made choice of a farce method for the treatment of his farce subject, and the point to be observed is the

His design was to present a merry, careless Irish gentleman of middle-age and of a gallant Harry Lorre-quer disposition, and to involve him in a series of per-plexities incident to his relations with two ladies. This person, Phenix C'Flattery, has, by precipitate flight broken off an engagement with number one, and he is about to be married to number two, when the reappearance of number one greates consternation and comic em-barrassment, through which then he must make his way by effrontery, good-humored impudence and indicrous subterfuge hastily adopted. He changes places with his servant,—the change including names, clothes and em-ployment,—and this reversal of relations, attended as it is with a sort of general capsize, gives a name to the play and a direction to the current of its frolic. Nothing must be taken seriously. O'Flattery means no harm.
The widow from whom he is running away, and who is made to pursue him with expeditious vigor, is equally a trifler-jolly, flippant, preposterous and charming. The servant, Dodge, is just the Trapanti of old comedy, the ready, mendacious, fluttering, frohesome valet de chambre. A formidable, pugnacious Russian,-Count Popof,—is introduced, as the widow's guardian and a suitor for the widow's hand; and this fierce personage is deftly used as the expedient for some excellent equivoke, and also to enable O Flattery, in the character of Dodge, to "make it lively" for Dodge in the character of O'Flattery: for the Count Popoff is dangerously jealous, and he detonates like a double-headed cracker. The lady's maid is of the trim and taut style, saucy and piquant; like Susan Nipper, or Lucy in "The Rivals."
Useful sharacter elements are supplied by number two,
Angeline Hyde, the betrothed heiress; her father, who is
a wealthy tanner, coarse as cowhide; and her cousin, a booby who carries specimens of leather in his pocket, and unnecessary bundles in his hands, and sheds a smell wherever he goes.

capital skill and unflagging animal spirits with which he

specification of the incidents of this piece would have the effect of silliness. They are as evanescent as echo, and not to be enjoyed out of their own atmosphere. But the spectator of "Vice Versa" will especially notice the dexterity with which the author has connected the different persons of his plot, and the different parts of his machinery, by threads as fine as gossamer, indicated with a touch as soft as silk. Not a word is wasted; and in the representation last night there was scarce a arms and the inscription: "The National Home for outli instant after once the drift of the piece became Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. March 3, 1865. The Nation to her Defenders." The reverse bore these words: "Presented to General George B. McClellan, Local Managor, by Veteraus of Southern Branch." The inscriptions were wrought in silk and gold thread embroidery, the work of the inmates of the Players. They must be as nimble as the light, and as free as the air, and they must act and speak throughout Home. all their streamous pursuit of irifles with vital earnestness. The devoted zeal and singleness of purpose of man who chases his hat on a windy day are not more sincere and resolute than must be the comedian who would bring mood of amusement and laughter out of the comical perplexities of a farce. Charles Mothews and Lester Wallack are familiar types of the comedian whom nature and artistic education have fitted to shine in such situations as are here denoted. Mr. Boucicault, who is a character-actor, surprised his audience by the incessant sprichtlicess, the sastained nervous force, the rippling humor, and the ready gayety with which he carried a feather-headed farce part, making the droll and impudent O'Flattery almost natural and steadily sympathetic, even in situaations of the wildest atravagance. It is not strange, perhaps, since the realities of human

life can so easily be distorted into ridicule, that the description of human life should, by equally deft treat the humorous farceur-which, of tourse, Mr. Boucleault has observed, and which he now assumes; not with anything alike the consummate grace and absolute iden-tification of Mathews in "Trying it On," or Wallack in " The Captain of the Watch"-for there is usually a trace of the preceptor in most of Mr. Boueica alt's acting .- yet with delightful aptness and remarkable effect. No man better knows how to freight an epigram with pangency of tone, or to snade a repartee with the right cadence; while his verbai hits are always delivered with crisp and vigorous promptitude, and without self-consciousness "Nature made me susceptible," says O'Flattery; "I yielded to Nature." "She was not a woman," he exclaims, "she was a whirlpool." On being told that discretion is the better part of valor, he answers, " it is the whole of it-in my constitution." Another time he remarks that "it is the fools who prosper with the women -they give their minds to it." Most of the persons in this farce speak this same sort of text; there is no attempt to discriminate. "I am ready to turn my hand to anything." cries Arabella. "Lovely hand!" exclaims old Hyde; "I wish she would turn it to me." With similar terse airiness, Count Popoff arranges the plan of a duel: "I propose that we meet on the borders of Belgium and France; you stand in Belgium, I stand in France, the border line between us." Popoff might be a skit at Aleris in "Fresh." There is a touch of travestie of "Ruy Blas," and still another of Claude and of Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Seldom does the brittle smartness of the text seem forced-as in old Hyde's saying that he "heard an impatient bottle of champagoe take an early cue." Tais vulgar tanner, with his commouplace daughter and odoriferous nephew, though grotesque come nearer to actual life than all the rest of the piece. Much of the mood in which Mr. Boucleault wrote

"London Assurance" has survived in him-the impatient aversion to dulness, the relish of sensuousness, the disposition to satire. Mrs. Peach, in a far-off way, makes one think of Lady Cay, as, in the same remote sense, Hyde does of Max, and O'Flattery does of Dazzle. But "Vice Versa" is altogether frivolous. It pleases the Master of the Revela to invite us to a feast of laughter, and he has discarded all serious matters. The piece s mere mirth, and the mirth is fresh and lanis mere mirth, and the mirth is fresh and innocent. It was received with frequent marks of public favor, though not with much enthusiasm. An agreeable incident was the first appearance here of Miss Sadie Mariant—a charming actress, frollesome and good-abunored in temperament, dashing in style, demure and mischievous by turns, and evidently weil-senced as well as artistically discreet—for sile kept within the line of burlesque (to which Mrs. Peach is a part that offers temptation), and showed a instemi control of her animal spirits. The acting of Mr. Fawcest was quite families. "Vice Versa" was given with the following cast:

Mr. Phenix O'Faitery, of Bally in Culish.

Dion Bencicallt
(O) the Farrier Office, and major of the East Putney

Mr. Phonix O'Fiattery, o' Bally ha Colon Boucleault
(Of the Foreign Office, and major of the East Putney
Mrs. Clingstone Peach. Horse Artillery,)
Miss Martinot
(A young widow in pursuit of the fugitive Phonix,
Maige
(Her hady's maid, in pursuit of the fugitive Dodge)
Appatina Hyde.

(Her lady's maid, in pursuit of the further bodge, Angelina Hyde.

Angelina Hyde.

(In the eve of her wedding day with Phenix.

Jeremian Bodge, the valet of O Fiattery.

Owen Fawcett

Count Popoff.

(Attaché to the Russian Embassy.)

The Count Kickemoff his friends P. S. Coase
John Hyde.

John Hyde.

Alexander, his nephew, in love with Augy G. Climour Isluor, a French handresser.

Alexander, his nephew, in love with Augy G. Climour Isluor, a French handresser.

Mr. Hand Joe, an errauch bof from Poole's.

Mr. Heyonois Mr. Clarke

Mrs. Cudley, a Jambor.

There were no speecaes before the curtain, and the only ripple of sentiment was the opening performance of "Aud Lang Syne" by Mr. Wailack's band.

ITALIAN OPERA-RIGOLETTO. With Mme. Patti in Gilda the representation of "Rigoletto" at the Academy of Music last evening was virtually a novelty, and with Signor Galassi and Mme. Scalchi in the cast would have prayed a very great attraction but for the premise and presence of Signor Nicolmi as the Duke. Signor Nicolmi lint in fact spoiled what would otherwise have been a

great and even memorable performance.
Signor Galassi's Rigoletto is known to be one of his strongest characters. Last evening he was in great force, and made a profound impression, especially in the scene following his entry in the taird act and in all the